ЕКОНОМИКА
ISSN 0350-137X, EISSN 2334-9190, UDK 338 (497,1)
Vol. 72, july-september 2026, № 3
P. 59-76

Milan Ranđelović[1]
University of Niš,
Innovation Center of the University of Niš

Stevan Kordić
Beograd[2]

ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE
DOI: 10.5937/ekonomika2603059R
Received: March 02, 2026
Accepted: May 10, 2026

TEMETTUAT DEFTER (PROFIT REGISTER) OF THE CHRISTIAN MAHALLES OF NIŠ (1845): POP ĐORĐE'S, POP KOSTA'S, POP JONA'S MAHALLE WITH ATTACHED ÇIFLIKS

Abstract

The paper represents a phased result of a broader research on the economic, social and demographic conditions in Niš based on the temettuat defter for the territory of this city (1845). As the research focuses on non-Muslim communities in Niš, the paper deals with three Christian districts named after the priests (Đorđe, Kosta, Jona) as well as with the rural estates (çiftliks) inhabited by Christians and administratively attached in the defter alongside the aforementioned mahalles.

Key words: *Niš, Ottoman Empire, Balkans, Christians, temettuat defter, 19th century*

JEL classification: *N33, N530, N930*

ТЕМЕТUAT DEFTER (ДЕФТЕР ПРОФИТА) ХРИШЋАНСКИХ МАХАЛА У НИШУ (1845): МАХАЛЕ ПОПА ЂОРЂА, ПОПА КОСТЕ И ПОПА ЈОНЕ СА ПРИДРУЖЕНИМ ЧИФЛИЦИМА

Апстракт

Рад представља фазни резултат ширег истраживања о економским, друштвеним и демографским приликама у Нишу на основу теметуат дефтера за територију овог града из 1845. године. Како је у истраживању стављен акценат на немуслиманске заједнице у Нишу, рад се бави са три хришћанска насеља именована по свештеницима (Ђорђу, Кости, Јони), као и приградским чифлицима које су насељавали хришћани и који су у дефтеру административно наведени уз поменуте махале.

Кључне речи: *Ниш, Османско царство, Балкан, хришћани, теметуат дефтер, 19. век*

[1] milan.randjelovic@icun.ni.ac.rs ORCID ID 0000-0001-9215-205X

[2] stevankordic89@gmail.com ORCID ID 0009-0005-7883-8924

About the Analyzed Communities

The lists of the aforementioned mahalles are kept at the Archives of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey (BOA) in Istanbul. They are recorded with unique archival signatures, as separate documents of the temettuat defter for Niš (1845). Of the mahalles that we have dealt with in this paper, the largest mahalle (according to the number of households) was Pop Đorđe's mahalle with 49 households, while the smallest was the Pop Jona's[3] mahalle, with only 3 registered households. Given that in the temettuat defter for Niš (1845) no additional pages were identified for Pop Jona's mahalle, it is possible that this Christian community was still in the formation phase, therefore, the latest of the mentioned ones. In this regard, unless the preserved defters of other purposes indicate its older origin, it is possible to assume that the Pop Jona's mahalle was founded by settlers who moved to Niš in the years after the Great Niš Uprising (1841). That theory supports the fact that at that time Christian population migrated to the towns of Niš Eyalet, for the sake of safety (Ranđelović & Ranđelović, 2025).

The third mahalle (Pop Kosta's mahalle) had 34 households on 33 locations (2 independent entries are on household no. 26). Unfortunately, the last pages of defter's section which refer to this mahalle have not been preserved, so it is possible that the mahalle was more populous than Pop Đorđe's. Three çiftliks are adjacent to this mahalle – two named and the one whose name is not identified due to torn pages in the defter. Due to the connection of the Pop Kosta's mahalle with these çiftliks, it can be assumed that the mahalle was located somewhere in the outskirts of Niš, where the urban structure bordered the rural suburban hinterland. Now, it is difficult to determine with certainty whether the location of the mahalle was, except guessing it was in *varoş*, somewhere on the left bank of the Nišava River (Kordiç, 2019). The majority of the local Christian population lived there, as it can be seen from the maps of Niš from 1878 (Stojančević, 1984). Two more things differ Pop Kosta's mahalle from other mahalles and çiftliks mentioned in the paper. The scriber enumerated households at Pop Kosta's mahalle which is not the case with the Pop Đorđe's and Pop Jona's mahalles, as well as with the çiftliks we dealt with in this paper. Also, in most of the cases, the scriber recorded precisely the places where the residents had their land, bringing more info on economic links between communities in Niš and the region which gravitated to this city.

As for the personal names mentioned in the defter, we could easily identify most of them, including possible variations such as with the names Miladin/Mladen/Milutin, Krsta/Hrista/Rista, or names with the usual root Jov- (Jovan, Jova) and St- (Stojan, Stanoje, Stanko, Stanča/Stansa). Same goes for the Muslim names, though we had a unique case. A certain landlord (çiftlik sahibi) bore two nicknames, one taken from his place of origin (village Pasjača, in Prokuplje region) and the other from the place where he lived (Prokuplje). So, we entitled him as Sulja (Suleyman) the Pasjačian from Prokuplje.

[3] In the previous paper on the temettuat defter for Niš (1845), we mentioned this mahalle named as Pop Jova's mahalle. However, further work on this defter led us to the consensus that the name of this priest was actually Jona, not Jova. For more on this, see: Ranđelović, M, Çekmez, O. (2025). Temettuat defter (profit register) of the Christian mahalles of Niš: Pop Stanko's mahalle, *Ekonomika*, 74(4), 47–64.

Identification of toponyms was more difficult, although some places that we identified in the previous paper appear again (Malošište, Batušinac, Sudurun*) (Ranđelović & Çekmez, 2025). Many new places arose. Some of them exist today, like villages Blata (Pirot region), (Donja) Trnava, Smrdan and Pasjača (Prokuplje region). The rest were Slavic toponyms vulgarised in Ottoman Turkish form, so they either led to nothing or couldn't be identified with 100% certainity. Such is the case with the villages Hrastinče, Iržana. As far as we are concerned, Iržana could be the village Visočka Ržana (Pirot region), but it is very loose interpretation, so we left it as it was written. Identification of toponyms may be a futile task for researchers, since it is questionable how reliably the scribers transliterated the Slavic toponyms on Ottoman Turkish language from the people who provided them with those names. In addition, even if the names of all the places were correctly transliterated in the defter, the question is how many of such toponyms would be remembered today or remained in the same form they had in the 19th century. In any case, we have placed an asterix* next to the toponyms that we could not translate, as in the previous paper.

The names of the professions have been translated if they had an English equivalent. With clarification, we have kept in the original the professions that are specific to Ottoman society or listed with a too general terms (therefore, have multiple meanings), such as rençber (meaning farmer, but also a worker on heavy physical jobs) or, as in the previous work, *kiracı* (Ranđelović & Çekmez, 2025). Though specifically Ottoman and complex term, *erbab-i zirat* (the one who owns/cultivates a land) we translated with simple *farmer* (Todorov, 2019). We kept in original, for the sake of authenticity, another Ottoman term which also indicates a person who provides by growing /working with the crops (with hoe), *capaci*.

When entering data on the registered persons the same matrix was used as in the previous paper, which we consider to be clear and concise. The only novelty is the introduction of a new economic category listed in the temettuat defter, *cizye*. As the main payment of non-Muslims to the Ottoman state, *cizye* was a key parameter for determining the economic status of an individual (Erkal, 1983). Depending on this economic power, the *cizye* was charged in a low (15 kuruş), medium (30 kuruş) and high amount (60 kuruş). Specific taxes, such as *adet-i agnam* (tax on sheep) and *bedel-i arpacık* (tax on onion) that were listed in the previous paper are retained in this paper, too.

Temettuat Defter of Pop Đorđe's Mahalle

Potter Nikola (f. Lazar). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He rents 0,5 dönüms of land (income 140 kuruş per year) and 1 dönüm of vineyard (income 60 kuruş). In total, he earns 250 kuruş from the job and 60 kuruş from other things.

Carpenter Spasa (f. Jovan). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 60 kuruş. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş and 20 para), 10 kiye of barley (2 kuruş) and 15 kiye of corn (3 kuruş), tax on sheep (12 para) and tax on alcohol (60 kuruş). He owns 12 dönüms of vineyards (income 360 kuruş per year, taxed with 60 kuruş), 7 dönüms of land (income 145 kuruş, taxed with 14 kuruş and 20 para) and 3 dönüms of meadows (income 45 kuruş). He rents 2 dönüms of land from Osman, son of Sulejman Bey (income 30 kuruş per year, taxed with 3 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Osman). He

keeps 6 milking sheep (income 43 kuruş) and 4 lambs, 2 oxen, 1 waterbuffalo, 1 barren cow, 1 yearling and 1 calf. In total, he earns 300 kuruş from the job and 514 kuruş from other things.

Rençber Stanoje (f. Jovan). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 25 kuruş. He owns 2 dönüms of vineyards (income 24 kuruş per year), 2 pot distillers (income 200 kuruş) and 1 store which he rents out (income 50 kuruş). In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 174 kuruş from other things.

Capaci Mita (f. Mitar). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays aşar for 20 kiye of corn (4 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (4 kuruş). He rents 2 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 40 kuruş per year, taxed with 4 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Osman Agha). He owns 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 72 kuruş). In total, he earns 104 kuruş from the job and 72 kuruş from other things.

Kiraci Ranđel (f. Stojko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He pays aşar for 80 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş and 20 para), 10 kiye of barley (2 kuruş), 1,5 kiye of lentils (30 para), 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (45 kuruş). He owns 10 dönüms of vineyards (income 240 kuruş per year) and rents 9 dönüms of land from Ibiš Agha from Prokuplje (income 287 kuruş and 20 para per year, taxed with 28 kuruş and 20 para to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ibiš Agha). He keeps 10 milking sheep (income 60 kuruş), 7 lambs and 4 oxen. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 469 kuruş from other things.

Innkeeper Jova (f. Stojko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays aşar for 25 kiye of corn (5 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (5 kuruş). He owns 10 dönüms of vineyards (income 120 kuruş), 5 dönüms of uncaultivated land and rents 2 dönüms of land from Mehmed Bey (income 50 kuruş, taxed with 5 kuruş the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Mehmed Bey). In total, he earns 400 kuruş from the inn and 160 kuruş from other things.

Potter Stanča (f. Milenko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays aşar for 25 kiye of corn (5 kuruş). He rents 2 dönüms of land from Sulja the Pasjačian (income 50 kuruş per year, taxed with 3 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Sulja). In total, he earns 300 kuruş from the job and 40 kuruş from other things.

House servant Mita (f. Rista). He pays low cizye (vergi is not recorded). He pays aşar for 25 kiye of corn (5 kuruş). He keeps 1 cow and 1 yearling. He owns 2 stores (income 140 kuruş). In total, he earns 100 kuruş from the service and 140 kuruş from other things.

House servant Petar (f. Rista). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (18 kuruş). He rents 1 dönüm of land (income 120 kuruş) and owns 5 dönüms of vineyard (income 72 kuruş). He holds 1 barren cow and 1 yearling. He owns 1 store (income 100 kuruş). In total, he earns 100 kuruş from the service and 172 kuruş from other things.

Priest Đorđe (f. Ivan). He pays low cizye (vergi is not recorded). He pays aşar for 20 kiye of corn (5 kuruş), tax on onion (25 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (33 kuruş and 10 para). He rents 2 parcels of land – 1 dönüm (income 50 kuruş, taxed with 5 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Mehmed) and 2 dönüms (income 250 kuruş). He owns 7,5 dönüms of vineyard (income 180 kuruş). He keeps 1 barren cow, 1 female yearling and 1 jenny. He owns a house (income 40 kuruş). In total, he earns 200 kuruş from the service and 500 kuruş from other things.

House servant Mile (f. Đoka). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays aşar for 20 kiye of corn (4 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (18 kuruş). He rents

1,5 dönüms of land from Ali Agha the Nišlian (income 40 kuruş, taxed with 4 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ali Agha). He owns 6 dönüms of vineyard (income 144 kuruş). He holds 5 goats (income 15 kuruş). In total, he earns 100 kuruş from the service and 172 kuruş from other things.

Gun-maker Stanoje (f. Miladin). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 60 kuruş. He pays aşar for 55 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş and 20 para), 2 kiye of lentils (1 kuruş), 60 kiye of corn (12 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (30 kuruş and 30 para). He rents 7 dönüms of land from Ibiš Agha from Prokuplje (income 255 kuruş, taxed with 25 kuruş and 25 para to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ibiš Agha). He keeps 5 goats (income 15 kuruş) and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 200 kuruş from the job and 459 kuruş from other things.

Innkeeper Vasa (f. Miladin). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 60 kuruş. He pays aşar for 30 kiye of wheat (7 kuruş and 20 para), 60 kiye of corn (12 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (35 kuruş). He owns 6 dönüms of vineyards (income 180 kuruş per year) and rents 6 dönüms of land from Ibiš Agha from Prokuplje (income 195 kuruş and 20 para per year, taxed with 19 kuruş and 20 para to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ibiš Agha). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 1 barren cow, 1 female yearling and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 350 kuruş from the tavern and 364 kuruş from other things.

Capaci Stojan (f. Krsta). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays aşar for 80 kiye of corn (16 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (20 kuruş and 10 para). He owns 4,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 144 kuruş per year) and rents 1,5 dönüms of land from Ibiš Agha from Prokuplje (income 160 kuruş per year, taxed with 16 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ibiš Agha). He owns 3 stores (income 150 kuruş). In total, he earns 120 kuruş from the job and 422 kuruş from other things.

House servant Cvetko (f. Marinko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (31 kuruş and 20 para). He owns 7 dönüms of vineyards (income 180 kuruş per year) and rents 6 dönüms of land from Ali Agha the Nišlian (income 100 kuruş per year, taxed with 10 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ali Agha). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş) and 1 female yearling. In total, he earns 200 kuruş from the service and 260 kuruş from other things.

Petar (f. Stojan). Petar is disabled.

Carpenter Stamenko (f. Đoka) He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job.

Innkeeper Vlajko (f. Nikola). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 40 kuruş. He pays aşar for 25 kiye of corn (5 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (45 kuruş). He owns 9 dönüms of vineyards (income 180 kuruş per year) and rents 4 dönüms of land from Salih, the son of Osman the Sipahi from Prokuplje (income 50 kuruş per year, taxed with 5 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Salih). He keeps 1 barren cow. In total, he earns 300 kuruş from the tavern and 220 kuruş from other things.

Tailor Nasko (f. Jova). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 86 kuruş. He pays aşar for 25 kiye of wheat (6 kuruş and 10 para), 1,5 kiye of lentil (1 kuruş and 20 para), 30 kiye of corn (6 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (38 kuruş and 10 para). He owns 8,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 280 kuruş per year) and rents 3 dönüms of land from Haci Effendi (income 137 kuruş and 20 para per year, taxed with 13 kuruş and 30 para

to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Haci Effendi). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 1 barren cow, 1 female yearling, 1 jenny and 4 oxen. He owns 3 stores (income 280 kuruş) and 1 house (income 30 kuruş). In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 700 kuruş from other things.

House servant Stojko (f. Jova). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (22 kuruş and 10 para). He owns 5 dönüms of vineyards (income 80 kuruş per year) and rents 3 dönüms of land so he could grow corn (expected income 60 kuruş[4]). In total, he earns 100 kuruş from the service and 180 kuruş from other things.

Tailor Ilija (f. Stamenko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 28 kuruş. He pays aşar for 35 kiye of corn (7 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (40 kuruş and 10 para). He owns 8,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 212 kuruş per year), 5 dönüms of uncultivated land and rents 2 dönüms of land from Haci Bekir (income 70 kuruş, taxed with 7 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Haci Bekir). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 268 kuruş from other things.

Tailor Mile (f. Miladin). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 14 kuruş. He pays aşar for 144 kiye of wheat (36 kuruş), 160 kiye of barley (32 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (40 kuruş). He owns 50 dönüms of uncultivated land, 9 dönüms of land (income 670 kuruş, taxed with 67 kuruş) 40 dönüms of vineyards (income 720 kuruş per year), 5 dönüms of meadows (income 75 kuruş) and rents 2 dönüms of garden (income 200 kuruş). He keeps 2 milking cows (income 25 kuruş), 1 female and 1 male yearling, 1 mule, 1 donkey, 1 mare and 6 oxen. He owns 1 mill and 1 mill stone (income 250 kuruş), pot distiller (or) pot distillers (income 1000 kuruş), 2 stores (income 300 kuruş) and 1 tavern (income 200 kuruş). In total, he earns 650 kuruş from the job and 3273 kuruş from other things.

Grocer Mihailo (f. Dimitrije). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 32 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (45 kuruş). He owns 10 dönüms of vineyards (income 240 kuruş per year) and rents 1 dönüm of land for growing corn (income 280 kuruş). He keeps 1 mare. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 240 kuruş from other things.

Capaci Pera (f. Jova). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 24 kuruş. He pays aşar for 10 kiye of corn (2 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (13 kuruş and 20 para). He owns 3 dönüms of vineyards (income 280 kuruş per year) and rents 1,5 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 20 kuruş, taxed with 2 kuruş to the state and same amount hiring tax to Osman Agha). In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 296 kuruş from other things.

Tailor Mane (f. Dimitrije). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 42 kuruş. He pays aşar for 10 corn (2 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (13 kuruş and 20 para). He owns 3 dönüms of vineyards (income 48 kuruş per year) and rents 2 dönüms of land from Suleyman Bey from Prokuplje (income 20 kuruş per year, taxed with 2 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Suleyman Bey). In total, he earns 200 kuruş from the job and 64 kuruş from other things.

Cvetko (f. Miljko). Cvetko is ill. He pays tax on alcohol (15 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of vineyards (income 84 kuruş per year).

[4] The income in the entry was projected for the year 1845, therefore Stojko wasn't taxed with tithe while the parcel was still in cultivating phase, without harvested crops.

Capaci Mihailo (f. Ilija). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (9 kuruş). He owns 2 dönüms of vineyards (income 36 kuruş per year) and rents 1,5 dönüms of land for growing corn (expected income 150 kuruş[5]). He keeps 1 mule. In total, he earns 120 kuruş from the job and 36 kuruş from other things.

Innkeeper Đorđe (f. Stojan). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 18 kuruş. He pays aşar for 60 kiye of corn (2 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (40 kuruş). He owns 8 dönüms of vineyards (income 120 kuruş per year) and rents 1,5 dönüms of land from Mutiš (income 20 kuruş per year, taxed with 2 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Mutiš). He keeps 1 mule. In total, he earns 500 kuruş from the tavern and 136 kuruş from other things.

Mutafç[6] Cvetan (f. Stojan). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He pays aşar for 30 kiye of corn (6 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (24 kuruş and 10 para). He owns 5,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 144 kuruş per year) and rents 1,5 dönüms of land from Ali from Pasjača (income 60 kuruş per year, taxed with 6 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ali). In total, he earns 300 kuruş from the job and 192 kuruş from other things.

Tailor Todor (f. Stanko). Last year he paid vergi with 12 kuruş (cizye is not recorded). He pays aşar for 25 kiye of corn (5 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (15 kuruş and 10 para). He owns 3,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 100 kuruş per year) and rents 1 dönüm of land from a muezzin Suleyman (income 50 kuruş per year, taxed with 5 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Suleyman). In total, he earns 520 kuruş from the job and 140 kuruş from other things.

House servant Đoka (patronym can't be read). He pays low cizye (vergi is not recorded). He pays aşar for 30 kiye of corn (6 kuruş) He rents 1 dönüm of land (income 60 kuruş per year, taxed with 5 kuruş to the state and the same amount is charged as hiring tax). In total, he earns 120 kuruş from the job and 48 kuruş from other things.

Mould-maker Stevan (f. Veljko). Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş (cizye is not recorded). He keeps 1 mule. In total, he earns 120 kuruş.

Capaci Antanas (f. Đorđe). Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş (cizye is not recorded). In total, he earns 120 kuruş.

Gardener Tasa (f. Mitar). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays aşar for 25 kiye of corn (5 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (13 kuruş and 20 para). He owns 2,5 dönüms of garden (income 500 kuruş), 3 dönüms vineyard (income 72 kuruş per year) and rents 1,5 dönüms of land from Sulja the Pasjačian from Prokuplje (income 50 kuruş per year, taxed with 5 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Sulja). He keeps 1 mule. In total, he earns 250 kuruş from the job and 612 kuruş from other things.

Farmer Zdravko (f. Stojko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays aşar for 30 kiye of corn (6 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (36 kuruş). He owns 8 dönüms of vineyard (income 96 kuruş) and rents 2 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 60 kuruş per year, taxed with 6 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax

[5] The same case like with a house servant Stojko, the son of Jova.

[6] A craftsman who makes sackcloth and similar products woven from goat hair (srb. mutavdžija).

was paid to Osman Agha). In total, he earns 120 kuruş from „Hüdaiden"[7] and 144 kuruş from other things.

House servant Zdravko (f. Mitar). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays aşar for 25 kiye of corn (5 kuruş). He rents 1 dönüm of land from Mola Jusuf (income 50 kuruş per year, taxed with 5 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Mola Jusuf). In total, he earns 120 kuruş from the service and 40 kuruş from other things.

Cart-driver Miljko (f. Mitar). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 24 kuruş. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş). He owns 5 dönüms of vineyard (income 120 kuruş) and rents 2 dönüms of land from the nüfus nazir[8] Ali Agha (income 100 kuruş per year, taxed with 10 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ali Agha). In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 200 kuruş from other things.

Capaci Đorđe (f. Stojan). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays aşar for 30 kiye of wheat (6 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (15 kuruş). He owns 3,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 144 kuruş per year) and rents 4 dönüms of land from the nüfus nazir Ali Agha (income 60 kuruş per year, taxed with 6 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Ali Agha). He keeps 1 male and 3 female calves, 4 sheep (taxed with 4 para), 2 goats (income 6 kuruş) and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 120 kuruş from the job and 198 kuruş from other things.

Kiraci Stoša (f. Neša). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 12 kuruş. He pays aşar for 60 kiye of corn (12 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (29 kuruş and 10 para). He owns 6,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 150 kuruş per year) and rents 3 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 120 kuruş per year, taxed with 12 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Osman Agha). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 100 kuruş from the job and 246 kuruş from other things.

Capaci Nikola (f. Janko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays aşar for 30 kiye of wheat (6 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (15 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of vineyards (no income) and rents 4 dönüms of land (expected income 244 kuruş[9]). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 1 male yearling, 1 calf and 3 oxen.. In total, he earns 120 kuruş from the job.

Kiraci Postal (?) (f. Neša). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. He pays aşar for 30 kiye of corn (6 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (11 kuruş and 10 para). He owns 2,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 30 kuruş per year) and rents 4 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 60 kuruş per year, taxed with 6 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Osman Agha). He keeps 4 milking goats (income 12 kuruş) with 3 kids, 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 1 male yearling, 1 female yearling, 2 oxen and 2 calves. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 78 kuruş from other things.

Gardener Anđelko (f. Cvetko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with

[7] As additional category next to this entry term „Hüdaiden" is recorded, as well as the value of 120 kuruş. Unfortunately, we couldn't identify what does it mean or to what source of income it refers to.

[8] A clerk responsible for the management and supervision of censuses, registrations and citizenship affairs.

[9] The same case like with a house servant Stojko, the son of Jova.

14 kuruş. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş and 20 para), 30 kiye of corn (6 kuruş), tax on garden (58 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (9 kuruş). He owns 2 dönüms of vineyards (income 24 kuruş per year), 2 dönüms of garden (income 580 kuruş) and rents 3 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 185 kuruş per year, taxed with 18 kuruş and 20 para to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Osman Agha). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 1 male yearling and 1 mule. In total, he earns 250 kuruş from the job and 752 kuruş from other things.

Kiraci Lazar (f. Neša). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays aşar for 30 kiye of corn (6 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (35 kuruş and 30 para). He owns 7,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 140 kuruş per year) and rents 3 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 60 kuruş per year, taxed with 6 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Osman Agha). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 180 kuruş from the job and 388 kuruş from other things.

Innkeeper Rajko (f. Vučko). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He owns 6,5 dönüms of vineyards (income 520 kuruş) and rents 2 dönüms of land (expected income 160 kuruş[10]). In total, he earns 400 kuruş.

Candle-maker Vojin (f. Ranđel). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. In total, he earns 350 kuruş from the job.

House servant Jefta (f. Milutin). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the service.

House servant Đorđe (patronym unknown). He pays low cizye (vergi unrecorded). He pays aşar for 100 kiye of barley (20 kuruş). He rents 2 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 200 kuruş per year, taxed with 20 kuruş to the state and same amount of hiring tax was paid to Osman Agha). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 100 kuruş from the service and 160 kuruş from other things.

Innkeeper Miljko (f. Stevan). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 45 kuruş. In total, he earns 500 kuruş.

Craftman Zdravko (f. Paun). He pays low cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 15 kuruş. In total, he earns 150 kuruş.

In 1844 the residents of aforementioned mahalle paid verg-i mahsus with general amount of 1017 kuruş, they earned the profit of 22688 kuruş and paid aşar in amount of 368 kuruş (BOA, ML. VRD. TMT d, 11025/4–18).

Pop Kosta's Mahalle

Household no. 1. Carpenter Cveta (f. Veljko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 28 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (10 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of vineyards (income 145 kuruş per year. In total, he earns 300 kuruş from the job and 145 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 2. Crop field worker Živko (f. Marinko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 38 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (10 kuruş). He pays aşar for 75 kiye of wheat (18 kuruş and 30 para). He owns 4 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 167 kuruş and 20 para per year, taxed with 18 kuruş and 30 para). He keeps 2 oxen. In

[10] The same case like with a house servant Stojko, the son of Jova.

total, he earns 250 kuruş from the job and 168 kuruş and 30 para from other things.

Household no. 3. Kiraci Jova (f. Svetan). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (30 kuruş). He owns 4 dönüms of vineyards (income 185 kuruş per year) and rents 4 dönüms of land from Mahmud Agha from Pirot (income 80 kuruş per year, taxed with 8 kuruş to the state and 36 kuruş hiring tax to Mahmud Agha). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 250 kuruş from the job and 211 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 4. Mutafçı[11] Spasa (f. Janko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 37 kuruş. He pays aşar for 20 kiye of wheat (5 kuruş), 20 kiye of corn (4 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (10 kuruş). He owns 2 dönüms of land in Hrastinče* (income 90 kuruş per year, taxed with 9 kuruş) and 1 dönüm of vineyard (income 90 kuruş per year). He keeps 1 mare and 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş). In total, he earns 250 kuruş from the job and 187 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 5. Carpenter Cvele (f. Tričko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 100 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (21 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüm of vineyard (income 255 kuruş per year). He keeps 1 mare and 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş). In total, he earns 900 kuruş from the job and 225 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 6. Carpenter Panajot (f. Cvele). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 60 kuruş. He pays aşar for 100 kiye of wheat (25 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (28 kuruş). He owns 4 dönüm of land in Malošište (income 250 kuruş per year, taxed with 25 kuruş) and 4 dönüm of vineyard (income 120 kuruş). In total, he earns 450 kuruş from the job and 345 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 7. Potter Mane (f. Marko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 38 kuruş. He earns 450 kuruş from the job.

Household no. 8. Kiraci Petar (f. Jovan). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 60 kuruş. He pays aşar for 150 kiye of wheat (37 kuruş and 20 para) and 20 kiye of corn (4 kuruş). He owns 8 dönüm of land in Hrastinče* (income 415 kuruş per year, taxed with 41 kuruş and 20 para). He keeps 2 oxen and 2 yearlings. In total, he earns 650 kuruş from the job and 373 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Household no. 9. Carpenter Čole (f. Janko). He pays medium cizye (vergi unrecorded). He pays tax on alcohol (5 kuruş and 20 para). He owns 1 dönüm of vineyard (income 78 kuruş per year). He keeps 2 oxen and 2 yearlings. In total, he earns 350 kuruş from the job and 78 from other things.

Household no. 10. Carpenter Ćira (f. Nikola). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 60 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (21 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüm of vineyard (income 180 kuruş per year). In total, he earns 650 kuruş from the job and 180 from other things.

Household no. 11. Carpenter Bidža (f. Boško). He's gone. He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 50 kuruş.

Household no. 12. Innkeeper Kole (f. Veljko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 95 kuruş. He pays aşar for 150 kiye of wheat (37 kuruş and 20 para), 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (40 kuruş). He owns 15 dönüms of land in Hrastinče* (income 455 kuruş per year, taxed with 45 kuruş and 20 para) and 5 dönüms of vineyard (income 255 kuruş per year). He keeps 1 mule, 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş) and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 950 kuruş from the tavern and 646 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

[11] A craftsman who makes sackcloth and similar products woven from goat hair (srb. mutavdžija).

Household no. 13. Kiraci Ranča (f. Miša). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He pays aşar for 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş). He owns 2 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 80 kuruş per year, taxed with 8 kuruş). He keeps 2 calves and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 550 kuruş from the job and 72 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 14. Kiraci Pavle (f. Miša). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He pays aşar for 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (10 kuruş). He owns 2 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 80 kuruş per year, taxed with 8 kuruş) and 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 75 kuruş per year). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 350 kuruş from the job and 147 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 15. Carpenter Ćira (f. Miša). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (10 kuruş). He owns 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 75 kuruş per year). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 450 kuruş from the job and 75 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 16. Carpenter Stojan (f. Miša). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He pays aşar for 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (10 kuruş). He owns 2 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 80 kuruş per year, taxed with 8 kuruş) and 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 75 kuruş per year). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 450 kuruş from the job and 147 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 17. Gardener Bone (f. Anta). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 60 kuruş. He pays aşar for 100 kiye of corn (25 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (17 kuruş). He owns 12 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 250 kuruş per year, taxed with 25 kuruş) and 3 dönüms of vineyard (income 75 kuruş per year). In total, he earns 650 kuruş from the job and 300 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 18. Kiraci Janko (f. Jovan). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 85 kuruş. He pays aşar for 200 kiye of wheat (50 kuruş), 60 kiye of corn (12 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (28 kuruş). He owns 10 dönüms of land in Hrastinče* (income 620 kuruş per year, taxed with 62 kuruş), 4 dönüms of vineyard (income 225 kuruş per year) and 2 dönüms of meadows in Sudurgah* (income 40 kuruş). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş) and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 600 kuruş from the job and 835 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 19. Kiraci Miloje (f. Jovan). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 65 kuruş. He pays aşar for 200 kiye of wheat (50 kuruş), 60 kiye of corn (12 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (28 kuruş). He owns 10 dönüms of land in Hrastinče* (income 620 kuruş per year, taxed with 62 kuruş), 4 dönüms of vineyard (income 225 kuruş per year) and 2 dönüms of meadows in Sudurgah* (income 40 kuruş). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 2 yearlings and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 350 kuruş from the job and 835 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 20. Inkeeper Panajot (f. Pane). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 170 kuruş. He pays aşar for 200 kiye of wheat (50 kuruş), 150 kiye of corn (30 kuruş), 150 kiye of chickpeas (22 kuruş and 20 para) and tax on alcohol (100 kuruş). He owns 28 dönüms of land, from which 18 dönüms are in Malošište, 5 dönüms in Batušinac and 5 dönüms in Iržana* (income 1025 kuruş per year, taxed with 102 kuruş and 20 para). He also owns 2 dönüms of garden (income 80 kuruş), 12 dönüms of vineyard (income 600 kuruş per year), 8 dönüms of meadows in Sudurgah* (income 160 kuruş) and 2 pot distillers (income 100 kuruş). He keeps 2 barren water bufallos. In total, he earns 550 kuruş from the tavern and 1862 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Household no. 21. Kiraci Đorđe (f. Petko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 115 kuruş. He pays aşar for 150 kiye of wheat (37 kuruş and 20 para) and 200 kiye of corn (40 kuruş). He owns 18 dönüms of land, from which 9 dönüms are in Hrastinče* and 9 dönüms in Malošište (income 775 kuruş per year, taxed with 77 kuruş and 20 para). He also owns 3 dönüms of meadows (income 60 kuruş). He keeps 2 milking cow (income 24 kuruş), 3 mules, 1 calf and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 650 kuruş from the job and 781 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Household no. 22. Kiraci Neša (f. Zdravko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 125 kuruş. He pays aşar for 60 kiye of wheat (15 kuruş) and 100 kiye of corn (20 kuruş). He owns 9 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 350 kuruş per year, taxed with 35 kuruş). He keeps 2 mules and 1 barren cow. In total, he earns 900 kuruş from the job and 315 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 23. (profession unrecorded) Mladen (patronym unrecorded). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 35 kuruş.

Household no. 24. Butcher Toša (f. Zdravko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 75 kuruş. He pays aşar for 40 kiye of wheat (10 kuruş), 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (18 kuruş). He owns 4 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 180 kuruş per year, taxed with 18 kuruş) and 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 150 kuruş). In total, he earns 550 kuruş from the job and 212 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 25. Carpenter Stamen (f. Božin). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 80 kuruş. He pays aşar for 80 kiye of wheat (20 kuruş), 80 kiye of corn (16 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (21 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of land in Malošište and 4 dönüms in Hrastinče* (income 360 kuruş per year, taxed with 36 kuruş) and 4 dönüms of vineyard (income 120 kuruş per year). He keeps 1 mare, 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 1 yearling and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 650 kuruş from the job and 496 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 26. Gardener Bane (f. Lila[12]). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 70 kuruş. He earns 800 kuruş from the job.

Household no. 26. Innkeeper Krsta (f. Peša). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 105 kuruş). He owns 1 dönüms of garden (income 100 kuruş per year) and keeps 1 mule. He earns 900 kuruş from the tavern.

Household no. 27. Gardener Peša (f. Rista). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 65 kuruş. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş and 20 para) and 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of land in Batušinac (income 225 kuruş per year, taxed with 22 kuruş and 20 para) and 1 dönüm of garden (income 60 kuruş per year). He keeps 1 mule. In total, he earns 550 kuruş from the job and 262 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Household no. 28. Gardener Tričko (f. Nikola). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 104 kuruş. He pays aşar for 100 kiye of wheat (25 kuruş), 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (72 kuruş). He owns 8 dönüms of land in Blata (income 350 kuruş per year, taxed with 35 kuruş), 1 dönüm of garden (income 120 kuruş per year) and 8 dönüms of vineyard (income 525 kuruş). He keeps 1 mare. In total, he earns 900 kuruş from the job and 960 kuruş from other things.

[12] The name Lila we already emphasized in the previous paper on the temettuat defter of Pop Stanko's mahalle as the one we could not identify in its full proper form. However, while analyzing the Ottoman mazbatas, arzuhals and other forms of collective appeals from the region, we came to conclusion that Lila/Lilko are the shortern forms of the Christian name Ilija (Iliyas).

Household no. 29. Gardener Bane (f. Nikola). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 80 kuruş. He pays aşar for 60 kiye of wheat (13 kuruş and 30 para). He owns 3 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 137 kuruş per year, taxed with 13 kuruş and 30 para) and 2 dönüms of garden (income 150 kuruş per year). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş) and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 600 kuruş from the job and 285 kuruş and 30 para from other things.

Household no. 30. Gardener Goga (f. Stanoje). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 85 kuruş. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş and 20 para) and 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of land in Malošište and 2 dönüms in Batušinac (income 225 kuruş per year, taxed with 22 kuruş and 20 para), 2 dönüm of garden (income 300 kuruş per year) and 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 90 kuruş). In total, he earns 550 kuruş from the job and 592 kuruş from other things.

Household no. 31. Kiraci Pane (f. Paun). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He earns 400 kuruş from the job.

Household no. 32. Carpenter Anđelko (f. Cvetko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş and 20 para) and 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of land in (Donja) Trnava[13] and Smrdan[14] (income 225 kuruş per year, taxed with 22 kuruş and 20 para). In total, he earns 350 kuruş from the job and 202 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

The remaining pages of the defter which refer to Pop Kosta's mahalle have been torn out. However, the entries which refer to çiftlik attached to it have been preserved. Unfortunatelly, since the missing pages from Pop Kosta's mahalle included the first page from the mentioned çiftlik, the name of this rural estate was lost. That's why we have entitled it as the Unidentified çiftlik.

Unidentified Çiftlik

Stanko The Limping one (f. Veljko). He rents 6 dönüms of land (income 170 kuruş per year). He keeps 1 mule and 2 oxen.

Kiraci Kole (f. Jovan). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 25 kuruş. He pays aşar for 75 kiye of wheat (18 kuruş and 30 para) and 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş). He owns 6 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 267 kuruş and 20 para per year, taxed with 26 kuruş and 30 para). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 120 kuruş from the job and 240 kuruş and 30 para from other things.

---

[13] Donja Trnava. There are two villages related to this toponym, Gornja (Upper) and Donja (Lower) Trnava. Though in the temettuat defter this village is recorded only as Trnava (Trnane), we came to conclusion that is it Donja Trnava, because it is closer to another village mentioned in the entry, Smrdan, than Gornja Trnava.

[14] Smrdan, village located west from Prokuplje. It worths to mention there is another village with the same name in vicinity of Niš. It is village Smrdan located half way from Niš to Leskovac. But to identify which Smrdan was mentioned in this entry, we were led by its relation to another village mentioned in the same entry. So, village Smrdan (Prokuplje region) was mentioned with village Trnane (Donja Trnava), but there are no villages with similar names like Trnane close to Smrdan in Leskovac region.

Kiraci Ćira (f. Petko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş and 20 para. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş), 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (8 kuruş). He owns 6 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 205 kuruş per year, taxed with 20 kuruş and 20 para) and 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 75 kuruş). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 1 male yearling and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 267 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Kiraci Živko (f. Petko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 10 kuruş and 20 para. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş), 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (13 kuruş and 30 para). He owns 6 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 205 kuruş per year, taxed with 20 kuruş and 20 para) and 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 75 kuruş). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 259 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Kiraci Velja (f. Neša). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 21 kuruş. He pays aşar for 100 kiye of wheat (25 kuruş), 75 kiye of barley (15 kuruş), 80 kiye of corn (16 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (10 kuruş). He owns 15 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 560 kuruş per year, taxed with 56 kuruş) and 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 75 kuruş). He keeps 2 calves and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 180 kuruş from the job and 579 kuruş from other things.

Wood-cutter and farmer Rista (f. Stojan). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 25 kuruş. He pays aşar for 150 kiye of wheat (37 kuruş), 75 kiye of barley (15 kuruş), 80 kiye of corn (16 kuruş), tax on sheep (2 kuruş and 4 para) and tax on alcohol (50 kuruş). He owns 4 dönüms of land in Malošište and 8 dönüms in Sudurun* (income 685 kuruş per year, taxed with 68 kuruş and 20 para), 4 dönüms of vineyard (income 150 kuruş). He keeps 1 mule, 2 mares, 6 milking and 11 barren sheep (income 125 kuruş), 2 milking cows (income 20 kuruş) and 4 oxen. In total, he earns 200 kuruş from the job and 911 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Kiraci Ćira (f. Veljko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 21 kuruş. He pays aşar for 80 kiye of wheat (20 kuruş), 50 kiye of barley (10 kuruş) and 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş). He owns 8 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 400 kuruş per year, taxed with 40 kuruş). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 12 kuruş), 1 male yearling and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 371 kuruş from other things

Kiraci Krsta (f. Bone). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 28 kuruş. He pays aşar for 100 kiye of wheat (25 kuruş), 50 kiye of barley (10 kuruş), 70 kiye of corn (14 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (24 kuruş). He owns 9 dönüms of land in Malošište, 8 dönüms in Sudurun* and 2 dönüms in Hristćet* (income 409 kuruş per year, taxed with 49 kuruş) and 3 dönüms of vineyard (income 150 kuruş). He keeps 1 mare and 1 colt, 1 milking cow (income 10 kuruş) and 3 oxen. In total, he earns 120 kuruş from the job and 601 kuruş from other things.

Kiraci Mane (f. Janikije). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 20 kuruş. He pays aşar for 100 kiye of wheat (25 kuruş), 50 kiye of barley (7 kuruş and 20 para)[15], 40 kiye of corn (8 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (24 kuruş). He owns 10 dönüms of land in Malošište and 6 dönüms in Sudurun* (income 405 kuruş per year, taxed with 40 kuruş and 20 para). He keeps 2 female yealings and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 364 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

[15] The amount of aşar paid for 50 kiye of barley does not match the amount stated in the previous household, so in this case here it had to be the mistake of the scriber who wrote the wrong input.

Binali Çiftlik

Kiraci Pavle (f. Todor). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 23 kuruş. He pays aşar for 75 kiye of wheat (18 kuruş), 150 kiye of barley (30 kuruş), 10 kiye of corn (2 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (9 kuruş). He owns 10 dönüms of land (which belong to Christian woman Bona from Smrdan, a stepdaughter of aforementioned Pavle) (income 207 kuruş and 20 para per year, taxed with 20 kuruş and 30 para), 1 dönüm of vineyard which also belongs to Bona (income 120 kuruş) and he rents 10 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 300 kuruş, taxed with 30 kuruş to state and 135 kuruş hiring tax was paid to Osman Agha). He keeps 1 ox. In total, he earns 200 kuruş from the job and 441 kuruş and 30 para from other things.

Kiraci Đorđe (f. Stamen). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 60 kuruş. He pays aşar for 100 kiye of wheat (25 kuruş), 50 kiye of barley (10 kuruş), 90 kiye of corn (2 kuruş) and tax on sheep (2 kuruş and 20 para). He owns 11 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 530 kuruş per year, taxed with 53 kuruş). He keeps 1 mule, 1 horse, 1 milking cow (income 10 kuruş), 15 milking and 5 barren sheep (income 150 kuruş), 5 lambs and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 250 kuruş from the job and 637 kuruş from other things.

Kiraci Vlatko/Jelenko (f. Stojan). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 65 kuruş. He pays aşar for 150 kiye of wheat (37 kuruş and 20 para), 140 kiye of barley (28 kuruş), 120 kiye of corn (24 kuruş), tax on sheep (3 kuruş and 5 para) and tax on alcohol (38 kuruş and 20 para). He owns 12 dönüms of land (income 240 kuruş, taxed with 24 kuruş) and rents 15 dönüms of land from Osman Agha (income 655 kuruş, taxed with 65 kuruş to the state and 294 kuruş hiring tax was paid to Osman Agha). He keeps 1 milking cow (income 10 kuruş), 4 oxen, 18 milking and 7 barren sheep (income 180 kuruş). In total, he earns 200 kuruş from the job and 700 kuruş and 30 para from other things.

In 1844 the residents of Binali çiftlik paid verg-i mahsus with general amount of 148 kuruş, they earned the profit of 2429 kuruş and 20 para, and they paid through hiring taxes 429 kuruş and 30 para to their agha.

Emin Agha's Çiftlik

Kiraci Ika (f. Cvetko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 55 kuruş. He pays aşar for 150 kiye of wheat (37 kuruş and 20 para), 50 kiye of barley (10 kuruş), 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş) and tax on sheep (3 kuruş and 5 para). He owns 5 dönüms of land in Malošište and 4 dönüms in Batušinac (income 575 kuruş, taxed with 57 kuruş and 20 para), 4 dönüms of a new vineyard (which he still hasn't profited from) and 3 dönüms of meadows (income 60 kuruş). He keeps 1 mule, 1 mare, 25 milking and 5 barren sheep (income 225 kuruş), 5 lambs and 2 oxen. In total, he earns 150 kuruş from the job and 802 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Kiraci Stanko (f. Milenko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 30 kuruş. He pays aşar for 50 kiye of wheat (12 kuruş), 50 kiye of barley (10 kuruş) and 100 kiye of corn (20 kuruş). He owns 7 dönüms of land in Malošište (income 425 kuruş, taxed with 42 kuruş and 20 para), 3 dönüms of a new vineyard (which he still hasn't

profited from) and rents 4 dönüms of land (income 112 kuruş and 20 para). He keeps 2 oxen. In total, he earns 350 kuruş from the job and 495 kuruş from other things.

Kiraci Mladen (f. Kole). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 35 kuruş. He pays aşar for 80 kiye of wheat (20 kuruş), 50 kiye of barley (10 kuruş), 50 kiye of corn (10 kuruş), tax on sheep (2 kuruş and 20 para) and tax on alcohol (20 kuruş). He owns 6 dönüms of land in Iržana* (income 300 kuruş, taxed with 30 kuruş), 2 dönüms of vineyard (income 90 kuruş), 1 dönüm of meadows (income 20 kuruş) and rents 2 dönüms of land in Batušinac (income 90 kuruş). He keeps 2 oxen, 15 milking and 5 barren sheep (income 130 kuruş). In total, he earns 200 kuruş from the job and 600 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

In 1844 the residents of Emin Agha's çiftlik paid verg-i mahsus with general amount of 110 kuruş, they earned the profit of 2597 kuruş (BOA, ML. VRD. TMT d, 11038/2–18).

Pop Jona's Mahalle

Gardener Mihailo (f. Sokol). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 67 kuruş. He earns 500 kuruş from the job.

Gardener Jona (f. Petar). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 65 kuruş. He pays tax on alcohol (19 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of vineyard (income 180 kuruş). In total, he earns 500 kuruş from the job and 180 kuruş and 20 para from other things.

Carpenter Krsta (f. Marko). He pays medium cizye. Last year he paid vergi with 58 kuruş. He pays aşar for 20 kiye of wheat (5 kuruş), 60 kiye of corn (12 kuruş) and tax on alcohol (19 kuruş). He owns 3 dönüms of land (income 50 kuruş, taxed with 5 kuruş), 3 dönüms of vineyard (income 180 kuruş) and rents 4 dönüms of land from Petko (income 120 kuruş, taxed with 12 kuruş to the state and 54 kuruş hiring tax was paid to Petko). In total, he earns 360 kuruş from the job and 279 kuruş from other things (BOA, ML. VRD. TMT d, 11027/2).

Conclusion

We projected the data on the demographic origin of the registered persons according to the places where they had their properties, so it is logical that most of them were also connected to those places by origin, not only economically. Unfortunately, the analysis provides only limited results, since the entries are precise only in the case of the Pop Kosta's mahalle. According to it, 24 residents of this mahalle had property in Malošište, 7 in Hrastinče*, 5 in Batušinac, 3 in Sudurgah*, 2 in Smrdan and one each in Blato, Donja Trnava, Iržana* and Hristćet*. There were cases of overlap, so several residents had property in 2 or more of these places.

Statistics on the occupations of the residents indicate that almost all the inhabitants of the çiftliks were kiracis. Socially and economically, this makes sense whether the *kiraci* refers to their settler status or to people who, in addition to agriculture, also were engaged in the transport of goods and passengers as an additional source of income.

The number of people engaged in agriculture was lowest in the Pop Đorđe's mahalle (15/49), followed by the Pop Kosta's mahalle (17/34) and Pop Jona's mahalle (2/3). The percentage of craftsmen who provided services in the mahalles was roughly up to 30%, in the Pop Kosta's mahalle (13/34), followed by Pop Đorđe's mahalle (9/49), while there were none in the Pop Jona's mahalle. The largest number of craftsmen engaged in manufacturing activities was in the Pop Đorđe's mahalle (25/49), followed by Pop Kosta's mahalle (3/34) and Pop Jona's mahalle (1/3). Whether in percentage or number, the statistics do not tell us much due to the large differences in numbers of population in the aforementioned mahalles, and it should be taken into account that the statistics for the Pop Kosta's mahalle are not complete due to the lack of the last pages. The only thing which can be conclude from the statistics about the professions is that the Pop Đorđe's mahalle could be closer to the central, main city mahalles, since it had the most craftsmen and the fewest people who lived exclusively from agriculture.

When it comes to economic relations, in the Pop Kosta's mahalle, Pop Jona's mahalle and on the Binali çiftlik several exceptions are striking. In the Pop Kosta's mahalle, the kiraci Jovan (household no. 3) paid the land rent to the çiftlik-sahibi Mahmud Agha from Pirot significantly higher than the tax paid to the state on the income from that rented plot (~50% of the total income from the rented land, after the tax was paid to the state). In the Pop Jona's mahalle, the kiraci Krsta paid the çiftlik-sahibi Petko the same 50%, as did the kiracis Pavle and Vlatko/Jelenko to Osman Aga on the Binali çiftlik. Thus, it is a case of a 50%-50% sharecropping that is not based on laws, but exclusively on an internal agreement between both parties. It may be that the kiracis who rented the land under this condition were forced to agree to such a relationship due to the bad economic situation. This is especially noticeable in the case of Osman Agha, who also appears as a land renter in several cases in Pop Đorđe's mahalle, but there he collected fees from the rent in the same amount that was paid to the state for taxes (10%). These cases of the 50%-50% sharecropping might be a peculiarity in the case of the temettuat defter for Niš, considering that it was precisely the poor economic relations which led to the Great Niš Uprising only 3-4 years before this defter was implemented. This issue requires a broader analysis, which will be served by the results and statistics we will come up with in future research on the temettuat defter for Niš (1845). Also, it might it is interesting that Christian Petko was mentioned among the çiftlik-sahibi. In years after the proclamation of Tanzimat (1839) more and more non-Muslims will be documented as the landlords and the owners of vast rural estates. Their full expanse will happen in the 1860ties, when by social and economic role and cultural imagery as well they will mimic the previous (exclusively) Muslim elite (Ranđelović, 2022).

Acknowledgments: The research was financially supported by the Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation of the Republic of Serbia (contract no. 451-03-33/2026-03/200371).

References

Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi/ Maliye Nezareti, Varidat Muhasebesi, Temettuât Kalemi Defterleri (BOA, ML. VRD. TMT d).

Erkal, M. (1983). Cizye, In B. Topaloğlu (ed.), *Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi* 8 (42–45). Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı Yayınları: Ankara.

Kordiç. S. (2019). *XIX. Yüzyıl Ortalarında Niş Kazası' nın Sosyal ve Ekonomik Durumu* [Yüksek Lisans Tezi]. İstanbul, İstanbul Üniversitesi – Tarih Anabilim Dalı.

Ranđelović, M. (2022). *Osmanski upravnici Niša u XIX veku (1799–1878)*. Niš: Scero Print.

Ranđelović M., & Ranđelović M. (2025). Palilula at Niš. An example of Ottoman public space management and its post-1878 reflections, In Mladen Šoškić (ed.), *Proceedings – 5th International Conference on Urban Planning ICUP 2025* (1–8). Niš: Urban Planning Cluster Niš.

Ranđelović, M., Çekmez, O. (2025). Temettuat defter (profit register) of the Christian mahalles of Niš: Pop Stanko's mahalle, *Ekonomika*, 74(4), 47–64.

Stojančević, V. (1984). Demografska struktura od 1878. do kraja XIX veka. In D. Milić (ed.), *Istorija Niša* 2 (pp. 23–27). Niš: Gradina – Prosveta.

Todorov, N. (2019). The erbab-i ziraat category and the agrarian urban economy in the 1840s according to data from the Temettuat defters. Tulcea Case, *Dobrudza*, 33, 268–285.